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21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

JEYES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

August 27, 1920, Temperature 80.

Barometer 29.80.

Rainfall 0.43 inch.

Humidity 90.

August 27, 1919, Temperature 81.

No. 18,040.

五拜禮

號七廿月八年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920

日四十月七申庚九歲年九國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

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SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
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EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Tel. 424. Tel. 424.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

POLISH VICTORY.

SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ENORMOUS BOOTY.

LONDON, August 24.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Poles have now captured 63,000 prisoners, which are causing serious embarrassment, also 200 guns.

TRANSIT OF WAR MATERIAL.

PARIS, August 25.

A note has been sent to Sir Reginald Tower, High Commissioner at Danzig, in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors, asking him to ensure the transit of war material through Danzig in conformity with Poland's rights under the Treaty of Versailles. If the dockers of the port will not ensure the landing of cargoes destined for Poland, the Commissioner will have to effect the unloading by all available means and protect the freedom of work for the benefit of Allied ships and troops.

DEMORALISATION SPREADING.

WARSAW, August 23.

To-day's communique states: "We separated the divisions of the Fifteenth Soviet Army which were covering the retreat. We surrounded the bulk of the Fourth Army and the whole of the Third Cavalry Corps. The booty is enormous. The prisoners are very numerous. We crossed the Narw and captured 22 heavy guns. Demoralisation is rising among the Bolshevik northern troops and is spreading southwards. Detachments attacking Lemberg are retreating."

WRANGLER'S ADVANCE ALARMS BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, August 25.

General Wrangel's successful advance into the interior of Kuban, the great corn growing region of Russia, is filling the Bolshevik Government with alarm, and Trotsky has issued a frantic wireless appeal to the trade unions to concentrate all their workmen on the Wrangel front to smash him before it is too late. General Wrangel's latest communique reports the capture of an entire regiment. It states that great risings against the Bolsheviks have occurred in the Ekaterinoslav district.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

WARSAW, August 24.

A wireless message from Minsk reports that the Bolsheviks are raising difficulties at the preliminary examination of Polish credentials. The Soviets appear to be advancing fresh claims, including the obligation of the Polish Government to supply arms to 200,000 workmen.

WHAT WILL IT BE?

LONDON, August 24.

Mr. Balfour has written to M. Kameneff pointing out that the British Government takes a most serious view of the new terms which Russia is stated to desire to impose on Poland, and, acting on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, asks if the Soviet proposes to adhere to them. "On the answer the future policy of the British Government depends," adds Mr. Balfour, "and as the matter is evidently of urgent importance, I request that an answer may be received by Friday evening at the latest."

OLYMPIC GAMES.

A SWIMMING RECORD ESTABLISHED.

ANTWERP, August 24.

In the Olympic final of the men's 100 metres swimming race Kahanamoku (America) was first. The time, 60 2/5 seconds, is a world's record. The race was ordered to be held again on Sunday owing to Herald (Australia) being shut in between the Americans Kahanamoku and Ross. In the Olympic ladies' tennis Mme. Lengien (France) beat Miss Holman (Britain).

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 24.

Gloucester beat Leicester by an innings and 53 runs. Parker for Gloucester took 14 wickets for 57 runs. Lancs beat Worcester by an innings and 99 runs. Kent beat Essex by an innings and 128 runs. Surrey beat Yorks by 31 runs. Middlesex beat Warwick by nine wickets. Sussex beat Hants by 97 runs.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE

BRITISH TO HELP PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES.

OUR ASSISTANCE SOUGHT.

JERUSALEM, August 24.

Since the French occupation of Damascus the principal sheikhs from the territory east of the Jordan have communicated with Sir Herbert Samuel requesting British occupation of their country. Sir Herbert Samuel, in the course of a tour, met a very representative gathering of Arabs at Esalt. He announced that the French Government had renewed its assurance that it did not wish to interfere in the affairs of eastern Jordan. Sir Herbert Samuel added, however, that as the French had fully established their influence in Damascus it would be necessary to separate the district from the administration of Damascus.

COMPLETE FREEDOM OF TRADE.

Describing the nature of British help to the East Jordan districts, Sir Herbert Samuel said that it was proposed to establish a separate administration to assist the Arabs to govern themselves through a number of very experienced British political officers, who would help the population organise defence and local police, and promote peace and commerce, and see that justice was carried out. The population would be consulted regarding the expenditure from taxes. They would also be completely freed of trade to Palestine, but no question of compulsory military service nor of disarmament. The principal instructions to the British officers would be to help the people to govern themselves.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/33

To-day's opening rate 4/33

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

ZAMORA'S CAPTURES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

A message from Mexico City says that the bandit Zamora, who recently revolted in the State of Jalisco and kidnapped Mr. Johnson, a British mining engineer, is holding him to ransom. It is reported that Zamora has also captured two American engineers.

MARSHAL FOCH.

PARIS, Aug. 23.

At a banquet at the Military Club, the spokesman of the Knights of Columbus, Mr. Hearn, presenting a medal to Marshal Foch greeted him as "the greatest military genius of the age."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

TROOPS MUTINY.

A PROTEST AGAINST DISBANDMENT.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

North-western troops, which were accommodated at Tungchow pending a decision as to their disposition mutinied last night on learning that they are to be disbanded. Fengtien and Chahar troops were quickly on the scene and the mutineers dispersed in flight. The situation is well in hand.

Cholera is prevalent throughout the Chihli villages. The Government has issued orders for precautionary measures to be taken in Peking.

CANTON GOVERNMENT IN NEGOTIATION WITH PEKING.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

A representative of the ex-Viceroy Shun (now Head of the Military Government in Kwangtung, arrived at Peking to-day. The Canton Government declares that if Li Hou-chi remain neutral fighting in Fukien province will be localised. It is not believed that this disturbance will affect the Peace situation.

CHINESE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

The Cabinet has voted one hundred thousand francs in support of the Chinese Institute of the Paris University.

CHINA AND RUSSIA'S SHARE OF BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

The recommendations of the French and Japanese Ministers regarding the payment of the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity to the Russo-Asiatic Bank are likely to be unheeded. China contending that the position has changed since the original agreement was made.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

A delegation from the Verkhne Uinsk Government arrived in Peking to-day. The delegation hope to open negotiations unofficially leading to a resumption of commercial relations between Russia and China.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund have been forwarded direct to Mr. D. K. Blair, Hon. Treasurer, Aero Club of Hongkong:

Dr. G. M. Harrison	\$50
Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb	50
Mr. N. L. Watson	50
Mr. G. M. Young	25
Remitted to the China Mail office	
Mr. A. R. Lowe	\$50
Mr. J. H. Teggart	50
Mr. L. H. Lee	25
Mr. J. L. Crocker	25
Mr. O. T. Breakspere	10

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
SATURDAY, August 28, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.A Quantity of
Gent's Boots and Shoes.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.on
SATURDAY, August 28, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
(For Account of the Concerned)50 Instantaneous Electric Water
Heaters, 100 volts.
(more or less damaged by sea-water)
Terms: Cash on delivery.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 25, 1920.on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of
Wines and Spirits.Comprising:—
70 cases Brandy, (qts.)
25 cases Bull Dog Stout, (pils. and splits.)
45 cases Claret, (qts. and pils.)
13 cases Chianti, (qts. and pils.)
35 cases Hock.On view from Tuesday the 31st
August.Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 26, 1920.

Burglar and Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better
than Cure."The Undersigned have just
received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional
TELEPHONE and clients can
now ring up No. 482 or 3552.THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKSis an important matter and
we make a speciality of
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and costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
reasonably low.

Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and
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AgentsCASSUM AHMED,
General Draper,
32 & 34, Wellington Street,
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Phone 1462.

Just arrived

a large assortment of
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FLEECE MAGIC and CINDERELLA
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used

Bentley's

A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.

A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERINO" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

August 31, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS TWIN BEDSTEAD AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

comprising—
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-ropes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-stands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Slide-board, Dinner Wascrons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps and Fans, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also
One Metal Bath, American Ice Chest, 4 Riches, etc.,
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

August 31, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, etc., etc.,
Comprising—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Services,

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1920.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

PROF. DANENBERG, will resume PIANO LESSONS in October.

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Aguiar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of HIPTOOLA & CO.

I am showing new goods of the most fashionable and latest style and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.

Inspection is cordially invited.
HIPTOOLA,
Milliner and Draper.
Hongkong, July 29, 1920.

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

A simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of intestinal worms, whether in children or adults. It is a powerful and reliable agent for the removal of all kinds of worms, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the most common and dangerous forms of the disease.

Prepared by KEATING'S, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., Ltd., St. George's Buildings.

BRITISH CONCESSION—SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FOR SALE—LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 200 x 104 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Road berths, Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction. Apply to:—HERRICK DENT & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 1 Stewart Terrace, 37, The Peak. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET—During October, NEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS in Kowloon, facing Coronation Road (Nathan Road Extension), fifteen minutes by Rickshaw from Hongkong Ferry, and five minutes walk from Yau-mai Ferry. This property can be let as eleven self-contained houses each with nine living rooms and adequate kitchen, bath and servants rooms or as separate three roomed flats. The rooms are large and cool, facing east with an open prospect. Very moderate rental. Apply J. C. CHAN, Architect & Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road Central.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

August 27th, 1920.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Seef Stealin—Mel Lung Pa	1b. 19	Chicken—Kai Tai	1b. 36
Prime Cut	21	Capon, Small—Sin Kai	36
Corned—Ham Ngau Yek	21	Capon, Large—Sin Kai	40
Roast—Shiu	19	Duck—Ap	26
Breast—Ngau Nam	15	Dove—Pan Kan	—
Scap—Tong Yek	15	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	23
Steak—Ngau Yek Pa	19	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh)—per doz.	28
Steak Stealin—Ngau Lau	29	Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 40
Sausage—Ngau Cheung	25	Fowls, Hainan—Kai	1b. 40
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No per set	9	Geese—Nga	25
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li each 50		Pigeons, Canton—Kai Tai each 40	
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li each 50		Holbrock—Kai Tai Pak Kapi	25
Head—Nga Tai	\$1.00	Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung 1b.	65
Heart—Nga Sam	1b. 12	Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	35
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	17	Snipe—Kai Tai	each
Feet—Ngau Kerk	each 9	Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Kidneys—Ngau Yik	9	Quail—Om Chun	—
—Ngau Mai	17	Partridges—Che Ku	—
Liver—Ngau Kerk	1b. 12		
Tripe (undressed) Ngau To 1b.	8	Fruits.	
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai	each \$1.25	Almonds—Huang Yan	1b. 40
Matton Chop—Young Pui Kwai 1b.	32	Apples, (California)—Kam Shan	20
Leg—Young Pui	32	Ping Bo	20
Shoulder—Young Shan	28	Bananas, (India's), Manco—San	—
Saddle—Young On Yek	32	Hong Chiu	—
Pig's Chinkings—Chu Chong	26	Carambola—Young To	12
Brains—Chu No per set	2	Cucumbers—Ye Tai	each 10
Feet—Chu Kerk	1b. 18	Lemons, China—Ling Hung—1b.	6
Fry—Chu Chap	18	Lemons, (America)—Kam Shan	—
Head—Chu Tai	15	Ling Hung	each 7
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10	Lichees, Dried, (small stone)—	—
Kidneys—Chu Yik	each 8	Lai Chi Kon	1b. 28
Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 30	Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—	—
Perk Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	26	Shan-sheng Tim Chang 1b.	—
Leg—Chu Pui	30	Oranges, Tim Chang	1b.
Lois—Chu Hui Tun	25	Pears, (Can.), Cooking—Shi Li	10
Fat or Lard—Chu Yek	24	Peanuts—Fa Sheng	12
		Perseimonia, Large—Hung Tai	24
		Plantain—Tai Chiu	8
		Pumpkin, (Hainan)—Yim Lo Yau	each 10
		Walnuts—Hop To	1b. 24
		Grapes—Po Tai, Tex	—
Fish.		Vegetables, &c.	
Bardel—Ka Yu	1b. 28	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	each
Bream—Pin Yu	25	Beans, Sprout—Nga Tai	1b. 5
Canton Fresh Water Fish—		Long—Tau Kok	10
Hoi Sin Yu	24	Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai	each
Carp—Li Yu	25	Bitter Squash—Fo Kwa	12
Outfish—Chik Yu	20	Brinjals, Green—Ching Yek Kwa	5
Outfish—Mun Yu	24	Red—Hung Kwa	5
Orabi—Hal	40	Cabbage Chinese, (common)—	—
Outfish—Muk Yu	18	Kai Tai	8
Dah—Sha Mang Yu	40	(Shanghai)—Ye Tai	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	14	Cane Shooks, bunch—Kau Shan	5
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	12	Caniflower (Large)—Ye Tai Pa each	—
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	22	(Medium)	—
Fish—Pa Pan Yung	24	(Small)	—
Yellow—Wong Bin	25	Carron—Kam Shan	1b. 7
Frogs—Tin Kala	36	Celery Chinese—Tong Kai Tai	20
Garoupa—Shak Pan	45	Chillies, Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	25
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	18	Rad—Hung Fa Chiu	20
Herrings—Tao Pak	30	Green—Ching Lat Chiu	15
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kay	24	Curry Staff, English—Ka Li Che Lin	1b. 10
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	24	Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Loach—Wu Yu	32	Garlic—Sun Tai	1b. 6
Lobsters—Lung Ha	45	Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	7
Mackerel—Chi Yu	16	Ginger, old—Li Kung	8
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	10	Horse-radish, Shanghai—Li Kai	20
Mullet—Tad Yu	18	Indian Corn—Shak Mai	6
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	Lettuce—Young Shang Tai	1b. 10
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	30	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1b. 7
Pomfret—Shan Yu	25	Mandarin—Kwai	—
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28	Lam Ma Tai	10
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	45	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Ku 1b.	42
Prawns—Ming Ha	18	Okros	—
Ray—Tai Pa Sha	18	Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai 1b.	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kwa Kung	28	Onions, Green—Shang Chung 1b.	6
Shark—Chun Yu	28	Onions, Shanghai—Shang-hoi	—
Shark—Shu Yu	28	Onions, Shanghai—Chung Tai	—
Shrimp—Po Yu	16	Parley—Kun Tai	1b. 50
Shrimp—Lap Yu	28	Potato, Sweet—Yan Shi	4
Shrimp—Tai Sha Yu	28	Japanese—Yat Fui Shi Tai 1b.	—
Shrimp—Wu Yu	26	American—Fa Ki Shi Tai 1b.	—
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	1b. 3
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Rhubarb (French)—Tai Wong	10
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Shallots—Kop Chung Tai	1b. 8
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Sprouts—Yin Tai	8
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Tomatoes—Wu Tai	8
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Turnip, Purple, (Long)—Lo Pak	8
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Vegetable Marrow—Tai Kwa	8
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Water Cress—Sai Young Tai	1b. 25
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Wet root—Tin Ngai	4
Snail—Tao Hui Yu	19	Yam—Tai Sha	5

SITUATION IN AMERICA.

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles reports as follows on July 15—

All of the commercial journals and writers on commercial subjects agree that, throughout the length and breadth of the land, there is an appreciable slowing down of business except in food supplies, which are still rising. The peak of high prices has apparently been gained in many lines, other than food supplies. The descent from the peak to a lower level has set in. All manufacturing centres, other than those of steel and iron, report mills running upon half-time or less. There appears to be a very decided slump in the shoe manufacturing industry. Hides and leather have a decidedly heavy tone, with large stocks on hand and but a meagre demand. With hides and leather and wool constantly declining, the price of shoes and clothing must recede.

Various explanations of present conditions are offered. Some say political agitation is responsible. Others lay the blame on a backward spring and summer, which contracted demand for seasonal offerings. Others attribute the decline to strikes, freight congestion and inability to move goods. All of these things undoubtedly contributed to any slowing down which has occurred. It is barely possible that millions of owners of automobiles, with the vacation season coming on, in order to stock up with gasoline, tires and other auto accessories, have stunted buying in other lines. If so, the effect would be far-reaching.

The writer believes that the fundamental reason for any falling off in general trade activities is that the buying craze has spent itself. The great buying public at last stands aghast at the continually advancing prices and has gone on a strike against buying anything not absolutely needed, and it is stunting itself on necessities. In the end, these conditions will also affect labour prices, that is, the prices paid industrial labour, which are out of all proportion to the services rendered. As industries slow down, factories close for a few months or longer, unemployment will occur. Instead of three jobs chasing each applicant for work, there will be three applicants for each job. At the same time, raw materials will fall in price, and the result will be cheaper production, which will mean cheaper whole-sale and cheaper retail prices.

Uncertainty as to future conditions has created hesitancy on the part of buyers. They argue that if there is a general recession in prices they want the benefit thereof. They are willing to risk being compelled to pay higher prices later on than take the chance of losing on goods purchased at present prices. Merchants feel that, if manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices are to advance, instead of recede, the buying public, when compelled to stock up, as it will be after a period of slack buying, will be compelled to bear the burden. They will know that the ultimate consumer, in the end, carries the load.

No sane person can believe that conditions could remain as they have been. The change had to come and many believe that the forerunners of it are here. It is possible that the universal extravagance which has prevailed for the past two years may be curbed. There are still too many people "flying high" who can ill afford it. If the masses could be persuaded to economize and produce more than they are now producing, the results would be beneficial to them and to the nation at large. The only way we can ever get rid of our war debt is to create wealth and apply the proceeds to the debt until it is liquidated or reduced to normal proportions.

In line with decreased commercial activity bank clearings are declining. Building operations show considerable falling off, while lumber is selling at a decline from recent figures. Strikes are frequent in all building trades, probably tending to depress the industry. All of these things lead to decreased cost of construction in the end.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The most striking event in the financial world during the last month was the borrowing by the government of \$400,000,000 on its certificates of indebtedness, paying 5 1/2 per cent. on a part thereof and 6 per cent. on the balance. The latter figure is the highest interest rate which the government has paid since the reconstruction days after the Civil War. There have also been very large offerings of preferred stocks of industrial corporations and long time bonds of these corporations, and public utilities, while municipal corporations have not been backward in bond issues. All of these demands have stiffened money rates. Interest no longer seems any object. Inducements by way of common stock at reduced figures are offered by some corporations to effect the sale of preferred stocks.

The demand for additional capital seems to be widespread and unlimited. Present interest rates being paid by industrial corporations, manufacturers, individuals, producers of either raw materials or manufactured goods, are not going to reduce selling prices to consumers, but will add thereto, unless producers, manufacturers and distributors are willing to do business on

a smaller margin of profit than they have been enjoying. If mills close down, even partially, and industries slow up, interest rates will probably gradually recede, unless the demand for credit by public utilities and municipalities constantly increases.

There is a wave of extravagant spending on the part of state, county and municipal governments, sweeping the country, which is without sense or reason. Public improvements should be suspended until conditions are better. Politics control all of these expenditures and politics never listen to reason. Expediency, perpetuation in office of present office-holders, the placating of henchmen, the controlling of votes through public expenditures, are the factors which control the action of most governing bodies of states, counties and municipalities, just as they do those of the national government. The patient taxpayer no longer looks for either sanity or economy in government affairs. The debts of the states, counties and municipalities of the United States have increased at a marvellous rate in the past two years. None of our governing officials stop at expense. Our forefathers, who built up this country, hesitated to make public improvements which required the creation of a bonded indebtedness. The present generation seems to welcome the chance to create such debts. It does not practise self-denial or economy. The result is alarming to any sane-minded person who contemplates the burdens of the future. The interest burdens now being imposed upon this country will weigh heavily upon future generations.

FINANCES AND ECONOMICS.

It cannot be denied that sound financial, depend upon sound economic conditions. For nearly eight years our national government has violated every economic law created by the experience of ages. Its grossest blunder was in endeavouring to establish by law a universal eight-hour day. This move of the government will, in the end, be as disastrous to the wage-earner as to the wage-payer. Already it has destroyed the morale of the employee. It has created a shortage of labour which, while business remains active, has made labour, organized and unorganized, overbearing, independent, defiant and not subject to discipline. In time, the universal eight-hour day, coupled with the government's criminal waste of money, its wilful extravagance, its resort to grinding methods of raising revenue, will kill business initiative, destroy industry, and curtail industrial output. It has already paralyzed our transportation system. A serious fuel famine for all manufacturing centres is predicted for the coming winter. Then manufacturing plants, now running on half-time, or less, will close down. Unemployment, on a vast scale, will result. Suffering will ensue. Business men will be some bankrupt. Production will be further curtailed. The country will then be compelled to withstand the wrath of that portion of our population, who expected a millennium to result from the enforcement of luxury upon the labouring classes, for that is what the eight-hour day has done. Interest rates will go higher. It will be hard for the government to raise the revenue required for its expenses and extravagant operations by reason of the shortage in business and profits. Not a cheerful picture, but one which we will be liable to see before the close of 1920. When hard times again stare us in the face, as a bar to the quick recovery therefrom, the debt of the United States, of something like \$25,000,000,000, will be quite effective. No matter how business shrinks, the interest on the debt must be met. The burden is a heavy one. The public has followed the example of the government in violating economic laws.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Notwithstanding domestic disturbances, including strikes, freight congestion and labour shortage, the May exports of the nation reached the sum of \$739,000,000. Imports were \$431,000,000, leaving a trade balance in our favour of \$308,000,000. While we are exporting commodities of the value of our May exports, we cannot look at an accumulated surplus at home, unless domestic demands should be curtailed and production speeded up.

All reports from Europe agree that England, France and Italy are making steady headway. Hungary has a full acreage crop; Germany's crops are good; while Belgium's are especially good, and that country seems to be making headway faster than any of the European nations. Many of the other European countries are still torn by dissensions, wars and internal strife. Evidently the time is not yet ripe for the dove of peace to settle down over these distressed communities. Until actual peace is restored, full production cannot be relied on, and the demand in America for food stuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods will continue large.

(Continued on Page 8)

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.



We have all the latest
in Baths, lavatories
and fixtures of the best
quality.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13, CHATER ROAD.

FIRE GRATES.

Just arrived To-day.

LYSON COMPANY,

Telephone No. 2559.

39A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest.
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants
Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.
60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.
Kodaks and Kodak Films, etc. &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

155, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong.



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TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 10, WYNDHAM ST.

MADE TO ORDER.

MADE TO ORDER.

MADE TO ORDER.

MADE TO ORDER.

MEE CHEUNG

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY

THE FINEST LIQUEUR

and digestive

is a really good old Cognac Brandy

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

is beautifully mellow, and soft to the palate, and has a fine bouquet—matured by age.

25 Years in Wood.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

AN IDEAL THAT IS REFLECTED IN THE PRODUCT

WE believe that every business should have IDEALS—quite apart from the common aim of making money. WE have an IDEAL, and this IDEAL is reflected in our merchandise. It is to improve our Goods unceasingly. EVERY article we show is submitted to criticism at the round table conferences of the executive heads—improvements are suggested and incorporated in subsequent outputs—an examination of successive makings of the same product would reveal this fact.

YESTERDAY'S BEST BECOMES THE SECOND BEST OF TODAY.

AND whilst our Goods improve in appearance, construction, and finish, our prices remain competitive, enabling us to give quality products, at quantity rates.

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ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND SHAPES THAT WILL ESTABLISH GOODWILL AND GIVE YOU GOOD RESULTS.

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DEATH.

HANCOCK.—At Falmouth, England, on August 23, 1920, Harriot Elizabeth Rider Hancock, wife of the late Alfred Hancock, formerly of Hongkong.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1920.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In contrast to the Wall Street sermon mentioned yesterday, in a fragment headed "Interpretations," it is encouraging to read some remarks by a London Missionary Society man who was allowed to address the men at an Army Base for some time during the war. Narrating his experiences with these fighting audiences, he says: "It was painfully evident during our many discussions that when the average man did occasionally think about Christianity he thought about it in terms of the theology of fifty or more years ago. When he thought that he was denying Christianity he was really only denying worn-out theories of dogmatic inspiration of theological verbiage considered vital in the past, but discarded by most of us today. He was at first frankly puzzled to find us as sceptical as himself on so many of the points he raised, and he would begin to wonder what Christianity really stood for, and he caught the vision of a Christ bigger than all our Churches and of the Divine Spirit that moves through the world and among men of all nations and creeds and who is so transcendently bigger than all our theologies. He had thought of religion as mainly concerned about the saving of his soul, and he was very little interested in that soul and quite ready to risk his chance with the rest of his pals. The terrors of hell have lost their force, a fact which I do not think is altogether to be regretted, for a man who is good because he is frightened is not very good after all. But though men are not very concerned about their souls they are more concerned about the world than ever they have been. In spite of all the class selfishness and class hatred there is among men a big desire to make this world a better place for men to live in, and it is right there, where they are at their best, that our story gets hold of them. It puts before them a great adven-

ture, a service for humanity, and all that is noblest in them rises to the appeal.

To make this world a better place to live in is the real work of religion; and it means making changes. It means doing things to annoy those who want the present system to stay as it is. These people, who do not want any changes, who dread alteration, also call themselves Christians, and are really very respectable people, strong on Loyalty and Law. They fight for those worn-out theories, the missionary theories, for those dogmas that they know have helped and would still help to preserve the conditions that they do not want altered. There has to be a sorting of the sheep from the goats. We have to judge men now, not by what they believe, but by what they do. Are they for change? Are they for making the world a better place to live in? There is no other test. There is no other certificate of true religion, than action in the direction of promoting betterment. There may be mistaken actions. Such are common to man. But there is no mistake about that inaction, that inertia, that conservatism which stands for the maintenance of things as they have been and are.

PLAYLET—NOT BY DUNNANY.

[A house on the Peak. The windows are shut. Fog is everywhere. The Father, the Mother, Little Amy, and the Fat Amah, are discovered as the curtain rises to slow, syncopated, sad music.]

The Father: Do be quick and finish dressing. I've been ready for an hour. I hate going in late.

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

Fat Amah: Hush. Come by-by.

Little Amy: I will not shush. I will not come by-by. I want to go with Mamma.

The Father: Fightpe Amah. Take her away.

The Mother: I won't be a minute. I'd have been ready now if I hadn't had to hunt for your purple socks.

The Father (regarding her attentively):

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

Fat Amah: Baybay come by-by.

Little Amy: No.

The Mother: You should not talk like that.

The Father: Well, I—

The Mother: I was speaking to Amy.

The Father: I'll be walking along to the station. You can catch me up in the chair.

Little Amy: Papa will be walking. I will walk.

Fat Amah: No, no, Baybay. Too much fog, all same dark. Baybay no can.

The Father: Hurry up. Follow quickly. [Goes out. Noise with-out.]

The Father: Who left that flower-pot on the steps?

Little Amy: Papa is cross.

[The Fat Amah tells the child of dragons, many dragons, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven dragons. Seven is a mystical number, and dragon is a mystical name. The fog is everywhere, the mystical fog. The Mother looks at her back in the glass, over her right shoulder, then over her left shoulder, goes out, and in a sad, sweet, voice of pathetic timbre calls the chairmen. The chairmen do not answer. The chairmen are not there. The fog is turning into a drizzle of rain.]

The Mother: Little Amy: Mamma is cross.

Fat Amah: Come by-by.

Little Amy: No.

[Life even on the Peak can be very sad. The song of the mosquito is heard, and the tramping of a four-wheeled chair from Mount Kellett. The rain falls faster.]

Curtain.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Liberals must look at each other in embarrassment, blush and writhe a little, as they think of the days not so very long ago (though the great war has made them seem ancient) when Lloyd George was a heroic champion and the House of Lords was the people's enemy. Only last month the House of Lords, by 95 votes to 23, passed a motion which made Lloyd George use language inappropriate to the chapel he sometimes speaks in. The Lord Chancellor, made by the Gang, and loyal to his salt, tried to prevent it, but Lord Middleton persisted, and the Lords resolved to ask the Government to appoint a Commission to retire some of the War Veterans and to cut down the perquisites of others. Had the Commons passed a similar resolution, the Government would have been expected to resign. But the Commons are now well disciplined. The Gang refused the Commission, of course; but the country now knows where it stands. The frightful and unproductive expenditure on civil service emoluments in Macedonia, to say nothing of the military charges there and on Winston Churchill's private gambles in Russia, will soon bring the time nearer when Lord Middleton's motion will be brought back to mind, and the country will perhaps settle the case of Codlin v. Short.

WIRELESS CHARGES.

Because we didn't ourselves until lately, we suppose that not many people know all about sending wireless messages from here. You can do it from the Post Office. They send your message to Cape d'Agular, which sparks it into the atmosphere so that it reaches the ship. You pay, for a start, three dollars for the message, or for their kindness in deigning to accept it, and then you pay twenty cents a word on top of that. As your message is important and urgent, or meant to please a departing friend, you don't mind that. But once in a while it seems that the message doesn't get through. Cape d'Agular's spark sputters out, or gets lost at sea somehow, and Cape d'Agular reports its inability to get your message through. The Post Office notifies you of this, at the same time returning to you the 20 cents per word that you paid. The initial fee of three dollars? No, it does not return that. Say your message was ten words. You paid \$5. Your message was not despatched. You get \$2 back. You then complain to the China Mail, pointing out that if they owe you anything at all, they owe you the lot. That is the way it looks to you. The China Mail publishes your story. What happens then? Wait and see.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Without mischievous writers in the Press, wars would be less easily brought about. These people prepare the people's minds for war, provoking them to desire for it, by lies, by suggestions, by all sorts of tricks designed to inflame and release latent passions.

A person called A. N. Pooley has written a book called "Japan's Foreign Policies," which is reviewed by The Times. Quotations given in the review show that it is a bad book. Our London contemporary reviews it unfavourably.

Japan, says this Pooley person, is "the Prussia of the Far East, and like Prussia, will surely have

to fight to maintain the position in Asia which she has created for herself. Equally surely, America will be the nation she will have to fight."

It is certain that he wants them to fight, if only that his prophecy may be justified. Such writers are like that.

We do not have to appeal to sell interest in the case of the decent Japanese and the decent Americans who deprecate such war talk. But there are others on both sides, to whom it may be useful to do so.

To them we point out that whatever the issue of such a war, both would lose heavily, and other peoples would gain by their losses. They would both be fighting for the immediate benefit of outsiders. In fighting for the shadow, they would certainly lose the substance.

We point this out in the hope that the hotheads of either side, possibly moved by the Pooleys of this world, should think twice before they utter the awful word war. After the experience of the last six years, we should have thought that men everywhere would immediately turn upon and rend every madman of the Pooley type, in the interests of human sanity, as we act against mad dogs.

4-TON AIR "TRAMP."

CARGO-CARRYING WING.

NEW STAGE IN AIR TRANSPORT.

A big flying "tramp," an exclusively goods-carrying aircraft built like a ship—the equivalent of the tramp steamer, inasmuch as it will not fly along any fixed route, but picks up cargoes at air-ports all over Europe and takes them to any destination where its pilot or "skipper" finds the practical inducements are sufficient for him to fly. That is the stage reached in air transport.

Such a scheme is brought immediately within practical reality by the announcement at the Aero Show by the Blackburn Company—the designers and constructors of naval "torpedoplanes"—of the completion of tests of a new cargo-carrying wing. Evolved as a result of 9 years' study, the wing has a 35 per cent. greater lift than any weight-carrying wing of ordinary design, such as is at present in regular use.

The great cargo-monoplane in which the new wing is first to be used, will simply have one, widespread sustaining plane, built of mahogany planking, thick in the centre and tapering gracefully towards the wing-tips. Below this wing is a roomy ship-built hull, containing an engine-room in which there are two motors in the care of a mechanic. Should one of these engines fail the other is ample to keep the machine in flight.

The front of the machine swims open ingeniously to admit a huge "cartridge," or container, in which as much as 4 tons of goods will be loaded. Goods will be packed in advance, so that all that is required is to slip the container into position. Thus it will be possible to avoid loading delay.

These big "cartridges" will be distributed at European air-ports, and will be shipped while fuel tanks are being refilled. This first flying "tramp," built solely for carrying goods in bulk, will "cruise" at 72 miles an hour.

By the use of the new wing, which not only lifts big loads but offers surprisingly little resistance to the air, it will be possible to carry urgent cargoes over Europe, with all the time-saving this will imply, at rates as low as only a few pence a pound.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case (British) of cerebrospinal fever is recorded in to-day's return of notifiable disease.

The Canton venacular press reports that General Chen Chung-ming has recently ordered new silver coins to the value of \$1,000,000, to be minted in Changchow.

In order to obtain some money for military expenses, the Canton authorities have instructed the Financial Bureau to raise \$500,000 within a week for the pay of the soldiers.

The inhabitants of Hon Tong village, Shamshui, are reported to have been robbed of everything of value on August 23. The loss is estimated at more than \$10,000. The bandits also carried off three villagers and eight cows.

Professor H. B. Graybill, principal of the Middle School of the Canton Christian College, after a year of absence on furlough in America has returned to Canton. Coming with him this time are several new teachers for the school.

A night fete is being held by the V.R.C. on Tuesday next commencing at 9 p.m. Many interesting events have been arranged for which entries must be sent to Mr. E. C. Wittich to-morrow. It should be particularly noted that there are no post entries. Reserved seats may be booked at the Club. A band will be in attendance.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Government has decided to give a helmet as a souvenir to every soldier of the French army who fought in the great war.

Japanese military salaries have been revised. A full General receives Yen 7,500 per annum, as heretofore, Lieut-Generals Yen 6,500, while Sub-Lieutenants receive Yen 850.

The a.s. "Brändenburg," 7,532 tons formerly a Norddeutscher Lloyd liner, arrived at Nagasaki on August 14. She is going to Vladivostok to take "Czechs" to Europe. She flies the Allies flag and is being operated by a British company.

The China Merchants S.S. Co. has quite a number of new vessels on order. One of these is being built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., and is intended for use on the Yangtze whilst several vessels are being built by firms in England.

One of the first steps to be taken by the management of the new Bristol Hotel, Colombo, is to reduce the price of all liquors, whisky now being sold at a reduced price of ten cents a glass. The other establishments there are likely to follow suit. What about Hongkong?

There is a big demand for junks in Canton because many of them are being requisitioned by the government there for the transportation of soldiers to Swatow. According to press reports the government is again looking for an additional number of junks for the same purpose.

The F.M.S. Railway Administration has definitely committed itself to a hotel policy. To the existing hotels in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh are to be added the Crag Hotel on Penang Hill, recently purchased, and new hotels shortly to be erected in Singapore and Penang and possibly elsewhere.

Journalism tends to run to the "bright" and the "snappy," but The Times report of the R.F. Fisher service at the Abbey contained a sentence of 281 words. It was a perfectly clear and finely balanced sentence, but for length it must surely mark a record in recent journalism.

The case in which Mr. A. W. Cooper, acting sewerage engineer of the Singapore Municipality, is charged with causing the death of Mr. F. G. Stapp by rash and negligent driving of car 2720 in the small hours of August 7, was mentioned in the third court, Singapore, on August 18 and postponed for preliminary enquiry to September 6.

It is reported that a large American firm is being organized to put a fleet of tugs and cargo boats on the Shanghai harbour to operate in conjunction with the American shipping firms. It is rumoured that the head of this concern is leaving shortly for San Francisco to arrange for the purchase of tugs.

Mr. George Butts, manager of the Manila Hotel, arrived in Shanghai on the "Ecuador" en route to Manila. Mr. Butts has spent several weeks in America on a business and pleasure trip. While there he purchased new equipment for the Manila Hotel, which amount to several thousand dollars.

Mr. Ricou's hydroplane might have been badly damaged on August 20, but for the foresight of a European sergeant of the River Police, writes an eyewitness. Seeing the plane being driven by the fresh breeze on to the launch towing it, the sergeant promptly made his launch fast astern of the hydroplane and with stopped engines made an effective break for her.

The regulation under D.O.R.A. which prevented any shipmaster of alien birth or parentage from commanding a British vessel, has been revoked by an Order in Council. This action, however, is not as serious as it appears on the face of it, for the would-be alien who aspires to the command of a British vessel has still the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act of last year to reckon with and its provisions are effective enough for all purposes.

Mr. Wells seems bent on challenging all our most cherished historical views and prejudices. He admits that Nero murdered his devoted but troublesome mother and his wife, the latter as a mark of affection to Poppa. But—Before a man condemns Nero as a different species of being from himself he should examine his secret thoughts carefully. What, in fact, are mere passing thoughts and angry impulses with most of us become instantly translated into deeds by the impetuous Nero, because there was nobody to control him. Mr. Wells thinks, moreover, that Nero's unpopularity in Rome was not due to his hobby of murdering his intimate relations, but because the Roman forces suffered a great defeat at the hands of a certain Queen Boadicea in Britain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Military Government paid over \$50,000, on Wednesday for the salary of the members of Parliament. It is reported that each member was paid \$150.

Captain Hooper, is proceeding North to fill the vacancy in the Wiltshire Regiment detachment caused by the selection of Captain Beaver for service with the Egyptian Army.

For the theft of a quantity of copper cable and lead, the property of the Hongkong Electric Company, a Chinese was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Smith to three weeks' hard labour.

A delicate nature may veil itself beneath a Rabelaisian humor, and a gross one behind scrupulous purity of speech. Gorki describes Tolstoi as laughing heartily over a "broad" story.—The Nation.

Motor cars going in and out of the Military Government grounds at Canton are required to obey the signals given. A red flag means that the car must stop and a green flag means that the car must run slowly.

The Canton Military Administration has instructed the Commander of the Government Troops and the Commissioner of Police to keep strict watch on Hongkong steamers. Hereafter all passengers from that colony will be carefully searched.

Now that so many of the new roads in Canton have been completed, the Tram Company expects to run auto buses there within the next few days. Each of the auto buses is said to possess a seating capacity for 20 passengers.

A Rangoon message states that the R.M.S. "Mayo," which went aground in May last as the result of a collision with the B.I. "Arankola" in the Rangoon river, broke her back a day or two ago and is fast breaking up. Salvage operations have accordingly been abandoned.

According to information given out by a merchant who has just returned to Canton from Swatow, great damage was done to property when earthquakes occurred there about ten days ago.—The streets in Swatow are also reported to have been badly flooded recently.

A Chinese aged 64 years yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries caused through a fall while alighting from a moving tram car in Des Voeux Road Central. He died soon after admittance from fracture of the base of the skull.

The ability of the officials and the militarists to openly violate laws is due to the tolerance of the people who are ignorant of the law and indifferent to public affairs, says the Canton Times. While we proclaim the crimes of our officials and soldiers, let us search our own hearts before we cast stones at them.

A Chinese yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. He was brought ashore by some boatpeople who sent for the police. Artificial respiration was applied and the man was afterwards removed to the Government Civil Hospital. He is expected to recover.

A Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to her head, alleged to have been caused by a man named Yip Ying with whom she had quarrelled. The alleged assailant has been arrested and is now in police custody. The woman's condition is not considered serious.

A whist drive was held on Wednesday evening at the Naval Dockyard Recreation Club. The fortunate players were:—Ladies.—1. Mrs. Blackford (169); 2. Mrs. White (165); 3. Mrs. Burden (157); 4. Mrs. Harrison (157); 5. Mrs. Hill (125). Gents.—1. Mr. Seaton (162); 2. Sgt. Holdman (159); 3. Mr. Stainer (158); 4. Mr. Bugge (158); 5. Mr. Morley (116).—Mr. Spanton was M.C.

It is interesting to record that at Kobe, recently, the Water Police made several arrests of the crew on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. "Yawata Maru" for smuggling arms to Shanghai. Opium was also discovered together with American pistols and ammunition. A large amount of smuggling undoubtedly proceeds in Japanese vessels trading to Shanghai, particularly from Tsingtao and Hongkong. It is to be noted that large consignments of opium sent from Calcutta to Tsingtao invariably find its way indirectly to Shanghai, if all reports are to be relied upon. The opium appears to be carried in large bulk consignments by the P. and O. vessels to Tsingtao and from there it is distributed in several directions. Despite all denials Tsingtao is undoubtedly a large distributing centre for drugs of all descriptions into China; this has been amply proved time and time again, declares the Shanghai Gazette.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SING SONG GIRL MURDER.

TWO MEN CONVICTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27. Nyien Zai Sung and an accomplice in the murder of a sing song girl have been found guilty and sent to the arsenal. The court room was packed. A lengthy confession is published. [This message refers to the murder of Lee Ying, the famous beautiful Shanghai sing song girl, who was strangled a couple of months ago and robbed of some \$4,000 worth of jewellery.]

HUGE RUBBER LOSSES.

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

SINGAPORE PROSECUTION COMMENCED.

An echo of the big rubber case, in which rubber to the value of no less than \$80,000 belonging to the Firestone Rubber Co., disappeared from the harbour, was heard before Mr. Langham Carter in the Singapore District Court on August 18, when Mr. Sin Thye, a Chinese, and Sunthil bin Pagi, the Malay chairman of the W. D. launch "Moonstone," were arraigned in connection with it. Mr. A. J. Shelley Thompson appeared for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. L. Gault.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Shelley-Thompson said that on May 20 last arrangements were made with one Sow Boon Hup, two-kow owner, to convey 200 tons of rubber by lighters to Tanjong Pagar to be shipped on the "Heleneus." He put six twakows on the job of which No. 600 was one. On May 23, two-kow No. 800 with 473 casts of rubber was seen alongside the "Heleneus," but early next morning it broke away and drifted as far as the island opposite. A black painted launch with a black funnel, said to be the War Department's launch "Moonstone," took her in tow but instead of taking her to Tanjong Pagar took her to the Dutch island of Pulau Tekong, where it was eventually found dumped in the mud by Inspector Alexander and his men. For some days after numbers of cases of rubber were seen drifting towards the harbour and were recovered. These and the subsequent find by the police at Pulau Tekong accounted for the greater part of the rubber, but some \$30,000 worth was missing and it is alleged was sold in the Dutch islands by those implicated in the case. In a case of the magnitude of the present one and under the attendant peculiar circumstances, added counsel, it was very difficult for the police to apprehend all those concerned in the affair, but he had evidence to prove that the two accused were implicated in taking away the twakow from Singapore and towing her to the Dutch islands.

After Mr. Lepper of the Firestone Rubber Co. had given evidence, the hearing was adjourned.

MISSING DINGHY.

BORROWED NOT STOLEN.

OLD MAN'S EXCUSE FAILS.

Before Magistrate Hutchison at the Magistrate's this morning, Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, charged an elderly Chinese with the theft of a dinghy from the foreshore at Lyemum.

The defendant said that he did not mean to steal the dinghy. He merely borrowed it.

The Inspector said that the complainant, the mistress of a fishing boat, went ashore with the dinghy, and left it fast on the foreshore at Lyemum while she went to the market to get the day's provisions. On her return, she found the dinghy was missing. Sighting the defendant some distance away rowing the dinghy towards the other side of the harbour, she raised an alarm, and several boatpeople in the vicinity gave chase. Police launch No. 7, which was passing at the time, was attracted by the shouts of the pursuers and the defendant was arrested.

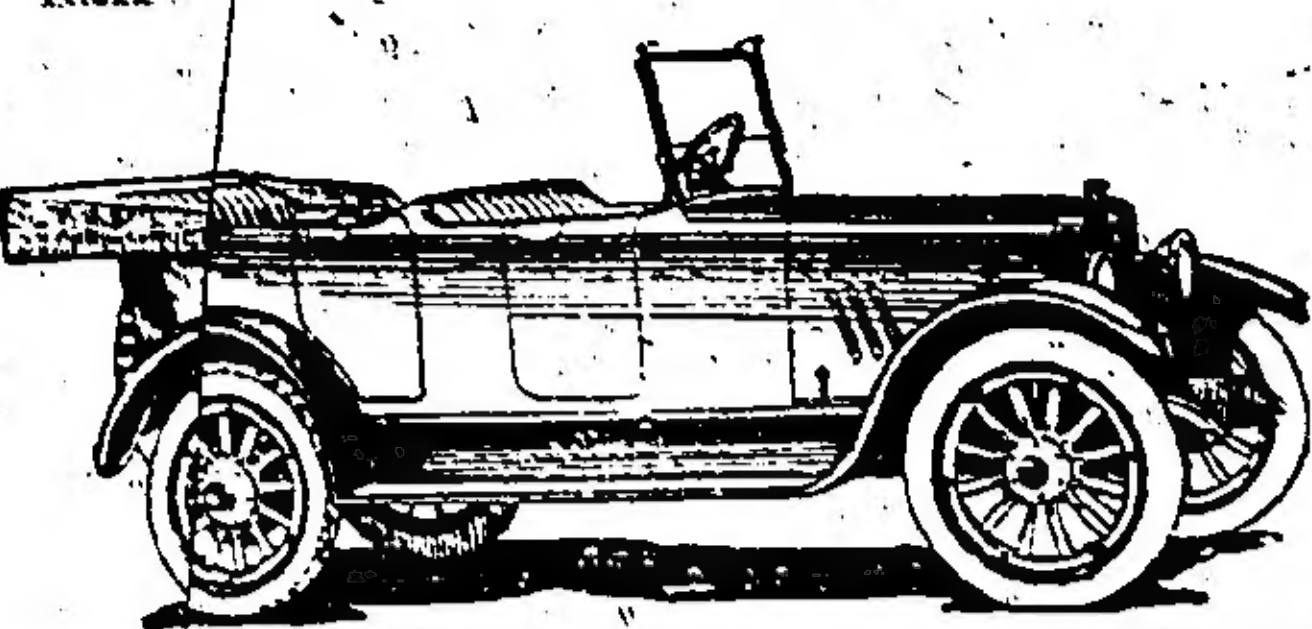
The defendant stated that he had some pressing business at Tokawan and borrowed the dinghy to get there. He had intended to return it. Inspector Gordon remarked that Tokawan was five miles distant from Lyemum, and the defendant could without difficulty have disposed of the dinghy there.

Asked what he did for a living, the defendant said he used to work on board a fishing boat, but was at present unemployed.

The Magistrate passed sentence of four weeks' hard labour.

Four New Launches are under construction for the "WALLA WALLA" Fleet.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Roster's Service to the China Mail.)

DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

IRISH MODERATES DISCUSS MEANS OF PEACE.

SELF-GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

LONDON, August 24.

A conference of moderate minded persons throughout Ireland met at Dublin in order to express an opinion of the Government's Irish policy and to discuss an acceptable settlement. The gathering was very representative and included many very prominent Irishmen. Sir Nugent Everard presided.

The meeting at the outset passed a resolution asking the Government in the interests of peace immediately to release the Lord Mayor of Cork, who is hunger-striking and is in a dangerous state.

A resolution moved by Lord French (not the Viceroy) was passed declaring that the present Government policy would inevitably lead to civil war.

GLOOMY PICTURE.

Speakers drew a gloomy picture of the outlook. Lord MacDonnell moved the principal resolution recording that Irish peace could be secured by an immediate binding offer of full national self-government. Specially elected Irish representatives should adapt new institutions to the special requirements of any part of the country requiring special treatment. He accepted Mr. Lloyd George's limitations that Ireland must remain within the Empire and that there must be special treatment of Ulster.

SUGGESTED MEDIATION.

Sir Stanley Harrington, seconding Lord MacDonnell's resolution, said that he believed dominion home rule would be received with overwhelming gratitude by the Irish, but if not acceptable he suggested that the two opposing parties should be asked to invoke the mediation of three colonial statesmen selected mutually from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand who, with their practical knowledge, would be able to suggest a solution that would safeguard the interests of both parties.

Lord Shaftesbury, as an Ulsterman, believed that Ulster would accept the resolution. Both he and Mr. Henry Hanna, K.C., were Ulstermen. They spoke in a very conciliatory spirit.

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The Irish peace conference passed a resolution demanding full national self-government with complete administrative, fiscal and financial independence as the only means of peace in Ireland, North East Ulster, saving for special treatment and status, to be a free contracting party, also demanding the immediate abatement of the stringency of the present policy of repression. EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT IN CORK.

LONDON, August 24.

All business, including the tramway services, was suspended in Cork to-day for hours while citizens attended masses for the release of the Lord Mayor and other hunger-strikers. The churches were crowded and thousands of people knelt in the streets outside. It was an extraordinary sight. Hardly a person was seen walking in the streets during the services.

The Lord Mayor's condition is critical to-day. His sister telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George that if her brother dies the people of Ireland will hold the British Government and him responsible for murder.

POSITION AT LISBURN WORSE.

LONDON, August 24.

The position at Lisburn yesterday evening became worse. There were further looting and burning of Catholic houses and shops. The damage is estimated at £500,000. The fire brigade was unable to cope with the outbreaks. There are now 70 premises in ruins. The military guarded the convent and chapel but were insufficient to restore order.

MESOPOTAMIA

SITUATION REPORTED SOMEWHAT BETTER.

SIX ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 24.

War Office communique reports from Mesopotamia indicate that the situation is somewhat better. The area north-east and north of Bagdad is reported to be quiet. South of Hillah a party of Sikhs who were covering the construction of block houses were attacked by a strong body of tribesmen. They were six times beaten off, every time with heavy losses. The assailants' casualties from rifle fire alone exceeded 200. Heavy losses were also inflicted by our artillery. Our casualties were 40. The construction of block houses continues. There is no further news from north-west Persia. An examination of papers captured from a Bolshevik staff officer in a recent action near Menzil discloses a comprehensive scheme for overrunning Persia and capturing Teheran.

DEATH AT HOME.

MRS. H. E. R. HANCOCK.

FORTY YEARS IN HONGKONG.

News was received this morning of the death at Home, on August 23, of Mrs. H. E. R. Hancock in her 75th year of age. The deceased lady, who was an old and respected Hongkong resident, died suddenly.

Mrs. Hancock first came to the Colony in the early sixties, and with the exception of several short visits to England, resided here for over forty years, until her departure in

1906. She was predeceased in 1914 by her husband, also a very popular local figure.

Mrs. Hancock leaves two sons and four daughters—Messrs. R. and H. Hancock, well known local residents, Lady Stuart Lockhart, who is in Wei-hai-wei, Mrs. G. A. Jones in New York, and Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Hancock who are in England—to mourn her loss, and much sympathy will be felt for them in their sad bereavement.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

STEERING GEAR DISABLED.

"WEST HIKA'S" MISAP.

ADRIFF FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

The "West Hika," a United States Shipping Board freighter, met with an accident on the morning of August 19 while at sea which left her with her steering gear out of commission. A wireless message received in Manila on August 19 states that she was proceeding to Hongkong at four knots an hour being steered by her twin screws.

The "West Hika" is operated by the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company and left Manila for Hongkong and Shanghai en route to Los Angeles. After the breaking of her steering gear, the vessel drifted for several hours while attempts were made to repair the damage which was of such a serious nature that it was found impossible to fix while on the high seas.

In a wireless message received from the captain of the "West Hika" it was announced that no aid is needed to tow the vessel into Hongkong as the seas were very moderate. She will go into dry dock for repairs.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS

CAUGHT.

TWO AMERICANS SENTENCED.

TWO YEARS' JAIL APPEAL.

William H. Dalton, chief engineer of the steamship West Montport, who was arrested in Manila for violation of the opium law, was sentenced on August 19 to two years and three months in Bilbilid and to pay a fine of P700. Ricardo Rocha, Dalton's companion a water tender on the West Montport is guilty and received a two years' term in Bilbilid and a fine of P500.

The main evidence against Dalton consisted in the testimony of a Filipino laundryman, who said he had been offered a sum of money by Dalton to bring the drug ashore. The opium being found in Dalton's store-room also counted strongly against him.

ESCAPE BY AIR.

DASH TO PARIS.

WANTED MAN HIRES AEROPLANE.

A man for whose arrest a warrant was out escaped from London to Paris by flying.

The police were watching for him at the airports and railway stations, but not at the air ports.

He rang up Croydon, the London air port, in the afternoon and inquired about an aeroplane flight to Paris. It was explained that the afternoon machine had just gone and that there would not be another until the following morning. Thereupon the inquirer, who said he was speaking from the West End, declared that he would hire a special aeroplane.

"I must be in Paris to-night," he said.

"He was told, regretfully, that there was no aeroplane available at the moment for private hire, but he refused to take 'No' for an answer and said he was coming down to the air port at once in a taxi cab. 'You must do the very best you can for me,' he said. 'The matter is most urgent.'"

He arrived a dapper, persuasive person, who was recognised as one who had flown between London and Paris before, and who not only talked eloquently but also seemed to have an unlimited supply of £1 notes. He scattered these here, there, and everywhere, in tangible reinforcement of his appeal that some aeroplane or other should be made ready for him.

He was told that a scheduled aeroplane would be starting as early as 9.30 the next morning, but all he did was to shake his head and release another sheaf of notes. "I must leave here now; I must be in Paris to-night." And as he was in possession of the required passport he was eventually found an aeroplane and pilot, and flew off "in a cloud of Bradburys," as one mechanic observed.

The sequel came about 24 hours later, when a detective appeared at the air port. The man of the lordly tips was, it appeared, a very much wanted man.

"We had the trains watched for him," said the detective. "He could not have got away by boat."

The Canton Police Bureau has issued notices announcing that all persons who spread unfavourable rumour will be arrested.

An arrangement has now been made between the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. to increase the freight rate from Kobe to Hongkong by ¥1.00, making the rate for matches, glassware and cotton goods ¥6, and for general cargo ¥7 per ton. The new rate will be enforced from the 1st of next month.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most effective remedy for all ailments of the stomach and intestinal tract.

It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BIRTH.

BRITTON.—At the Matilda Maternity Hospital, on August 23, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Britton, a daughter.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Taming," Captain J. D. Milne, 1,356 tons, arrived this morning at 6.30 a.m. from Amoy with 638 tons of general cargo and 6 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Tenshin Maru," Captain Hideshima, 2,483.34 tons, arrived this morning at 7.35 a.m. from Moji with 442 tons of general cargo and 44 bags of mail.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Coarret," Capt. Hampson, sails for Portland via Yokohama at 6 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "City of Spokane," Captain Quinn, sails for Seattle via Kobe at 6 p.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yuenan," Capt. McAlister, sailed for Manila at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,900 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Baisheng," Capt. Stewart, sailed for Foochow via Swatow at 1 p.m. to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Tenshin Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Moji at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Bansei Maru No. 3," Japanese, cleared to-day and will sail for Takao at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Yangtszkiang," Chinese, cleared to-day and will sail for Hongkong at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day:—
Cyclone S.E. of Guam direction unknown.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LAND at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to:—LESLIE & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, August 25th, 1920.

TO AGENTS.

Increase in Trans-Pacific Fares.

Effective on and after the 15th September, 1920, for all sailings on and after that date, First and Second Class, and First Class Servants fares from Oriental Ports to Pacific Port of steamer's destination in Canada or the United States and Honolulu are increased twenty per cent.

Increase applies to all fares named whether for ordinary, special or suite accommodation.

Passengers who have made deposit securing passage will be protected at old fare for sailings up to 31st December, 1920, provided balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAIT.

THE Steamship

"BENLEI."

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A NIGHT FETE will be held on TUESDAY, August 31, commencing at 9 p.m.

Principal Events: 1 length scratch (open) High Dive, Ladies; Boys and Girls Race; mixed Team Race; mixed Lottery Race; Clothes Race; Water Polo.

Reserved seats can be booked at the Club; Members & Ladies \$1; non-members \$1.50; Children 50 cents. Entries close to-morrow.

R. C. WITCHELL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

August 28, 1920, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

CLOTHING AND EFFECTS,

of the late

W. C. DE WETHERELL.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

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CLOTHING AND EFFECTS,

of the late E. WILLS.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ANYO MARU,"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS (via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived on Friday the 27th August, 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday the 3rd September, 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday the 7th September, 1920, at 11 a.m.


No claim will be recognised after goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 27, 1920.



Correct Lubrication
For Cars
Recommendation
See Page 14-15

NOTICES.

FURNISHING FABRICS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT FROM

TAFETTAS

CASEMENT CLOTHES

ALL SHADES AND WITH BORDERS

FANCY MUSLINS

IN ARTISTIC PATTERNS

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DESIGNS

DUCHESSE SETS

CUSHION COVERS

DAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

LAUNDRY BAGS

PRICES MODERATE AND INEXPENSIVE.

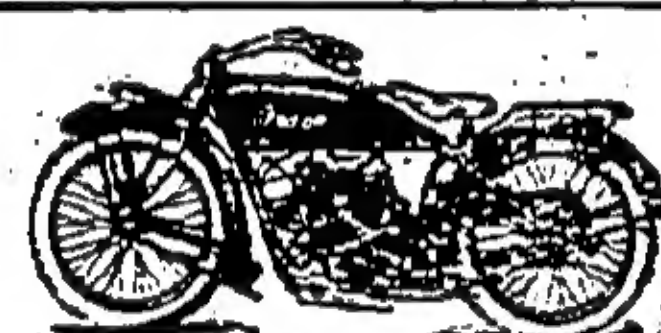
Lane, Crawford & Co.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)



A SHIPMENT OF INDIAN SCOUTS 15 DUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

To avoid disappointment get your name on the waiting list.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Garage Kowloon.

Tel. K. 417.

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 192.

PORT, CLARET & WHITE WINES.

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS

PORT WINES

Bello Sexo, per case of 1 doz. Qts. duty paid \$33		
Distinto, do	do	31
Porto Club, do	do	28
St. Antonio, do	do	24
Frei Agostinho, do	do	24

CLARETS

Vinho Tinto, do	do	\$ 9
Collar, do	do	14

WHITE WINES

Vinho Branco, do	do	\$10
Casa Alto Douro, do	do	12

AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 125.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

HONGKONG.

Don't Forget

MACKINTOSH'S SALE OF MEN'S WEAR

COMMENCES SEPT. 1st, FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.

All good stock, but odd lines and broken ranges, marked at ONE THIRD TO ONE HALF OFF our usual selling prices.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. Men's Wear Specialists.

A NOVEL POINT.

ENGAGING THE CREW.

IS IT THE CAPTAIN'S RIGHT?

A case of considerable importance to the shipping community, especially shipmasters and their crews, came before the South Shields magistrates when a Board of Trade official named Thomas D. Romaines was summoned by an Arab fireman named Ahmed Ali for an alleged assault on a Tuesday.

Appearing for the prosecutor, Mr. Victor Grunhart, solicitor, said important points were involved in the case with regard to the signing of a crew. For some reason or other he did not know whether it was the policy of the Board of Trade or that of the local officials only—it seemed that no Arab fireman was allowed to be signed on unless he was provided by the local boarding-house keepers. Such a procedure, he held, was distinctly against the law. In the case before the court the prosecutor and another man had actually been engaged by the second engineer of the steamer "Constantine," and had, in fact, worked on board the vessel for a day. They were then told by the captain of the vessel to go, along with the other men who had been engaged, to the shipping office to be signed on. This they did, and the superintendent called out the names of the men to be signed on, including those of the two Arabs in question. They were asked where they lived, and in replying that they were not at a boarding-house were told that they could not sign on unless they stayed at one of the boarding-houses.

At this stage the captain said he wanted the two men in question, and pointed out that they had already commenced work on the ship, whereupon an official remarked "You cannot have these men. I will get you two others." He got them. The captain told the two Arabs that he would make inquiries into the matter, and suggested that they should wait a while, but when the captain left the superintendent ordered the defendant Romaines and another man to put the Arabs out. That was the assault complained of.

Mr. Grunhart proceeded to deal with the principle involved in the action of the Board of Trade officials, and said they had absolutely no right to interfere with a captain or an engineer in the selection of the men they wished to form their crews. "According to these regulations," continued Mr. Grunhart, "the Board of Trade are allowing the boarding-house masters of the town to engage the crews of ships. If the Board of Trade wants to give the boarding-house masters licenses let them do so, but surely they cannot prevent an outsider being engaged if the captain wants him. Some of these men say that they are not disposed to pay a commission to boarding-house masters for being engaged, when the market should be open."

Mr. Walton, a Board of Trade official, said in order to regulate the supply of seamen a register was kept at the shipping office, which could be examined by a captain or an engineer and their crews chosen from it. All the shipping office did was to regulate the supply of men by taking a list of seamen in the boarding-houses, together with those not in the houses. Only this time two crews had been shipped of men who were not in boarding-houses.

Mr. Grunhart—Why were these two men not taken, then?

Mr. Walton—In the interests of the proper control of the supply for the port. We are endeavouring to do our best to make things run smoothly. Had you seen the manner in which men were engaged at one time, it would have made your hair stand on end. In the port it was more like a bull fight.

Interposing, the Magistrate's Clerk pointed out that in the case in question the men had actually been engaged and had worked.

The Chairman—Why should the shipping office have the right to say these men cannot be engaged if the captain wants them?

Mr. Walton—I would say we have a right to say to the master, "Here is our register, select your crew from that."

The Clerk—That would place the captain in a very awkward position.

SAINT'S RELICS DUG UP.

RESTORATION WORK AT ANCIENT ABBEYS.

ABBEYS.

During the work of restoration and excavation now being undertaken at Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, two small leaden caskets, containing the relics of some saint, have been discovered under one of the altars which have been laid bare. One of the caskets has been described by a distinguished antiquary as unique in character.

The Office of Works began work on the Abbey shortly after the Armistice, and good progress has been made. The excavation carried on in the nave has shown the piers to be complete in number, although in each case the base has been shattered. The outlines of the various chapels can now be clearly traced, and some of the altar stones still remain.

Similar work is being done at Finsale Priory, Durham, where the walls of the south transept and the structure generally have been repaired and dangerous portions of masonry have been temporarily shored up. Much work has also been done at Tintern Abbey, where operations were never wholly discontinued during the war. Some portions of the walls have been strengthened, particularly the walls of the tower, and the latter will next be dealt with. It is at present supported by timber baulks, as much of the masonry is overhanging considerably, and the clustered columns which support the nave arches are rather badly shattered, the stones in many instances being split and spalled.

The task of repairing Framlingham Castle, Suffolk, the history of which dates from Saxon times, has offered considerable difficulties, but here again good results have been achieved. All the ivy has been removed, and the very large fractures which were revealed in the towers are being secured, although the flaking of the stone has caused much trouble. Excavation is proceeding at the Sallyport, and the line of the old walls has been exposed. No trace, however, of pre-Conquest work has yet been discovered.

LOST MILLIONAIRE.

SEARCH FOR A CLUE.

MYSTERY THAT IS BAFFLING ALL AMERICA.

The disappearance of Mr. Ambrose J. Small, the millionaire theatre proprietor of Toronto, and his secretary, Mr. John Dougherty, both well-known citizens of that city, will probably go down into police history in Toronto, as the most mysterious and baffling case yet met with. Mr. Small has been missing since December 2, and Mr. Dougherty since December 23 last.

Toronto detectives have had numerous tips to New York and other points on sundry clues regarding both or either of the men, but so far nothing substantial has been ascertained regarding their movements since the dates mentioned. Many square yards of earth have been dug up, the waters of the bay have been dragged, and many bodies examined on assumptions which turned out to be cases of mistaken identity. The whole continent of America has been combed by detectives in search of some clue.

If he had previously engaged a man as seems to have been done in this case. It makes him liable to the payment of these men's wages.

Mr. Walton replied that everybody was getting a fair chance. Large number of coloured men had been shipped and every effort was being made for the smooth working of the arrangements.

The Clerk—But, apart from any regulations you might have, a man has a right to engage his own crew.

The Magistrate eventually dismissed the charge of assault, as there was some doubt as to whether the defendant had put his hand on the prosecutor.

A DYING DEPOSITION.

ARGUMENT ON ADMISSIBILITY.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, sat in Full Court yesterday to hear the legal point raised by Mr. F. C. Jenkin during the trial of Leung Tai on a charge of murder, regarding the admissibility of a dying deposition. The prisoner was found guilty by the jury but sentence was suspended until a decision had been given by the Full Court on the point raised.

Opening his argument Mr. Jenkin said this was a submission on a point reserved by the Chief Justice on Wednesday. The question turned on the admissibility in evidence against the prisoner of the dying depositions made by the deceased at the Government Civil Hospital on July 2. The facts were shortly these: The prisoner was arrested at 6.30 p.m. on July 1, on one of the wharves. He was taken to the Central Police Station and was detained in custody thenceforward. At or about 11 o'clock on 2nd July he arrived in custody at the Government Civil Hospital, where a man Lau Chun, the deceased, was then lying dangerously ill from stab wounds. The prisoner was handed a notice, which was interpreted to him. That notice was important because of its contents, or rather its want of contents. It informed this man, the prisoner, that the statement of one Lau Chun, who was dangerously ill, was to be taken by the Magistrate at the hospital at blank o'clock on the forenoon of Friday, 2nd July, and that it might subsequently be read in evidence against him. It told him that he might attend at the time and place aforesaid (no time having been mentioned), and that he might, if he so desired, cross-examine Lau Chun, either by himself or by his counsel or solicitor. That was all that the notice conveyed to him. As soon as that was interpreted to the prisoner, he was at once taken into the ward into the presence of Lau Chun. Inspector Murphy said in answer to the Chief Justice: "After the prisoner was taken to the Station I asked him if he knew Lau Chun." The Chief Justice said, "Don't say what he said, but what information you gave him as to the nature of the charge."

Inspector Murphy was asked, "Did you say deceased had been stabbed?" And after a pause he replied "I am not certain about that, or if I said any more." He was asked, "Before he was confronted in the hospital with the deceased, was any information given to him as to the nature of the charge?" And the Inspector answered, "I was standing by (during the interpretation). There was nothing said while the notice was interpreted. He was asked further, 'As far as you knew the prisoner had no direct information of the charge against him?' And he replied, "That is so, nor did he ask me." The question was repeated, and the reply was "I can't say if I told him anything about it before he went to the hospital, I am not sure."

The Attorney-General's note is, just before that, "It was conveyed to prisoner why he was there."

Mr. Jenkin: I don't question the Attorney-General's note, but if the Inspector said that, it would be entirely inconsistent with what he said before.

Mr. Justice Wood: Do I understand there was no evidence at the trial that prisoner was told what he was taken to the hospital for?

Mr. Jenkin: Nothing until he was served with this notice.

Mr. Justice Wood: That is agreed? Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin continued that the notice did not convey to prisoner what offence if any had taken place, where it took place or when, or that he was regarded as a person shortly to be tried in respect of it. The provision of our law under which this evidence was admissible was the same as the law at home. It provided that whenever it appeared to the satisfaction of any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that any person who was able and willing to give material information relating to an indictable offence or person accused thereof, it should be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice to take the evidence on oath, and if, on the trial of any offender or offence to which same might relate, the person making the statement had died, it would be lawful to read such statement in evidence either for or against the person accused, providing it was proved—and this governed the whole of the section—that reasonable notice of the intention to take such statement had been served to the person against whom it was proposed to be read, and that such person or his counsel or solicitor had, or might have had if he had chosen, full opportunity to cross-examine the person who made the statement. In this case there was no person accused. Prisoner had not then been charged.

The Chief Justice: He was not charged, but I take it he was arrested because an accusation was made against him.

Mr. Jenkin: We assume that there must have been some information against him.

Mr. Jenkin went on to say that there was no statement in the notice, nor any indication at all that the Magistrate was about to take a statement from Lau Chun relative to an indictable offence or any person accused thereof. The form of notice was undoubtedly faulty. It was unfortunate that it was so, but the misfortune could not be visited upon the prisoner. It was clear from the form in use in England that they appreciated the kind of notice that should be given to the prisoner. The form used at home explained to the man that there was to be a statement made concerning a specific crime, committed on such a date, and that there was reason to suspect him of complicity.

Mr. Jenkin said his first point was that the notice was wanting in essential facts with regard to information. His second point was that the notice was not reasonable in point of allowing prisoner sufficient time. Were the word "reasonable" not in the section their Lordships would import it, but the Legislature, in its care for the rights of the individual, had seen fit to insert it. The notice used here did nothing more than introduce prisoner to a person about to make a deposition, and was not a notice with the meaning of the section.

"Reasonable time" must mean that the person against whom the evidence might be used in a trial for his life must have a reasonable chance to question the person about to be accused must be treated as perfectly innocent and therefore knowing nothing of the reason for his being there. When the statement in this case was taken, prisoner was, in the presumption of the law, innocent.

Several civil cases, were then quoted by Mr. Jenkin to show that depositions taken without giving one party reasonable time were not admitted. In civil cases it was not permitted to say to a man, "This man is about to make a statement. On your part you must question him," and how much less could such methods be permitted in criminal cases?

Mr. Justice Wood: Supposing a man died the same day.

The Chief Justice: His statement would have to be taken that day or not at all.

Mr. Jenkin: It must be taken properly that day or not at all.

The Chief Justice explained that it seemed difficult to lay anything down as to what might be termed reasonable notice. Would they call half a day reasonable? Supposing a man was given half a day's notice to attend the taking of the injured man's depositions. And supposing the latter then said, "This man did not wound me, but he robbed me after I was wounded." Then, while the notice might have been sufficient to allow the suspect to cross-examine on the charge of wounding, would it be deemed sufficient for him to consider the new charge of robbery, of which he could not have been notified before?

Mr. Jenkin said he would not like to contribute anything to argument as to what was reasonable time. He saw the difficulty, but to get no proper notice and no space of time could not be reasonable.

The Chief Justice then referred to the two days between the taking of the statement and the commencement of the Police Court hearing, in which defendant would have time to consider his position with knowledge of the dead man's evidence, but Mr. Jenkin said they could not consider what happened at the bedside. Without proper notice they were not entitled to cross the threshold of the ward.

The Chief Justice, said that apart from this case he would take "reasonable notice" to be sufficient time to allow a man to be present.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the object of the procedure was to protect the accused man, not to enable the Crown to get evidence. He pointed out that if proper notice was not possible the evidence was not necessarily shut out. It could be got in other ways, viz. by dying declaration.

Mr. Jenkin's third point was that the section required the Magistrate to add to the depositions a caption stating the reason for taking the statement of a person giving information of an indictable offence. He submitted that the caption must state the particular offence, and quoted the complete captions used at home.

Mr. Jenkin quoted a number of interesting authorities and again submitted that the deposition should not be admitted.

The Attorney-General said he would put the facts from a slightly different point of view from that taken by Mr. Jenkin. As usual in such cases, the Police kept in touch with the Hospital. Obviously they were dependent on the opinion of the Doctors as to whether it was necessary to take the depositions, as to whether it was possible or desirable in the state of health of the injured man. At first the Doctors thought that no depositions were necessary. That was on the afternoon of the 1st July, the stabbing having occurred somewhere after 3 p.m. The injured man had walked about a long time after the injury and when he got to the hospital did not appear to be in serious condition at all. About 10 or 11 p.m. he worsened so quickly that the Doctors decided upon an immediate operation. They had given him morphine, and informed the Police by telephone that no depositions could be taken.

Mr. Justice Wood: This is all in evidence I suppose?

The Attorney-General: Yes. And next morning about 9.45 on July 2, they informed the Police that depositions could then be taken.

The Chief Justice: Could and should. The Attorney-General: Could, and I suppose should too.

The Police officer in charge of the case then had to get the prisoner. He had to secure the attendance of a Magistrate. He had to fill in the form. He had to collect a number of men for an identification parade, and he had to go down to the Government Civil Hospital with this lot. That all took time. At about 11 a.m. prisoner was served with the notice and the depositions were taken. The medical officers were quite uncertain how the man's wound would develop, but it would not have been advisable to delay any longer. As a matter of fact the man did not die until about ten hours later. There was no request on the part of the prisoner for any delay or for any opportunity to obtain legal assistance. The submission of prisoner's counsel was that they could only construe the "reasonable time" from the point of view of the person accused. That was an impossible construction. They must have regard to all the circumstances of the case. Notice was reasonable if it was reasonable in view of all the circumstances. It must be reasonable to the prisoner, but have regard also to the fact that the man lay at the point of death, and if they were going to get the statement at all they must get it within the next few hours. A man might be taken to hospital at midnight and die before morning. The suggestion had been made that the accused should have the opportunity of obtaining legal assistance.

The Chief Justice: In Harris' case the judge held it was not essential.

The Attorney-General: And in this case prisoner clearly did not want it, because he did not have legal assistance at the Magistrate's, nor did he ask for it at his trial. Nothing in the section says he should get legal assistance. Such a provision would render the whole section nugatory in a case where a badly injured man was admitted at night. My learned friend suggests that to give no interval between notice and taking of the deposition is clearly unreasonable. I submit that it is clearly not so. Take two cases, one of a man admitted on the point of death and who to speak at all must speak at once, and the other of a prisoner in custody for a long time, who has been charged and knows the allegations against him. Supposing in his case a witness is about to die, to hear his testimony five minutes notice to the prisoner would be quite sufficient, or even two. The mere fact that the notice is short is not enough in itself to make it unreasonable if the other circumstances of the case show the time is reasonable. In this case I think they do show that. I think they show that prisoner was not prejudiced in any way. After all the whole intention of this section is that the prisoner, as far as possible, should have an opportunity of giving his case to the dying man and as far as possible shall not be prejudiced.

The Chief Justice: In a case where they cannot give sufficient notice to allow accused to attend, the dying man's statement can be admitted as a dying declaration; but then prisoner would have had the privilege of having had no opportunity for cross-examination, whereas in this present case he did get some opportunity.

The Attorney-General resumed that it was not so, as Mr. Jenkin claimed, that there were other ways of getting this evidence. There was no other way. It was not easy to induce a man to believe he was going to die and to make a statement; and it was only possible to admit a declaration when it was quite certain that the man would die. There was no way of putting in a deposition except under this section. He thought prisoner had not been prejudiced in this case. It was evident that he must have known the allegation against him, because he never troubled to ask the first thing an innocent man would do to enquire what it was all about. That he must have known was evidenced by the fact that he tried to stop the man talking by offering to tell the tale himself. That he was not surprised was shown by the fact that the position he took up later at the Magistrate was the same as he took up in cross-examining the wounded man in hospital. As to Mr. Jenkin's submission that they could not construe what took place inside the hospital, he would quote a case where the judges did consider what transpired at the bedside. On the point that prisoner did not have full opportunity to cross-examine, he submitted that "reasonable time" and "full opportunity" were entirely distinct. "Reasonable time" meant time for accused to get there, to obtain legal assistance if he wished and similarly to prepare his case. "Full opportunity" applied entirely to what took place at the actual taking of the depositions, and to consider that the Court must consider what happened at the bedside. It was not necessary, if it were possible, to name the specific offence in the notice, and it was not necessary that the Magistrate should put a caption.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipments just received

GRUYERE CHEESE	80	cents per lb.
GOUDA	80	" "
EDAM	80	" "
CREAM	30	" pat
PIONIC	80	" jar

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

TOO LATE.

DISCOVERY OF MURDER.

"STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS."

Had chance taken you to Bayeux some 15 years ago, and you had asked whether the inn Lion d'Or would be comfortable, the gossip of Bayeux would have told you that the constant quarrels of Boniface, M. Huchez, and his wife might spoil the pleasure of your stay. So you, any more than the good people of Bayeux, would not have been surprised to learn that the *paron* had suddenly left his shrew of a wife and gone to America to seek a quieter life across the ocean. There naturally followed the selling up of the inn and the departure of Madame, first to another *cafe* and then to the proprietorship of a lodging-house at Grenoble. Bayeux had quite forgotten the innkeeper and his quarrelsome wife, but "murder will out." One day in June a horse confined in the stable kicked a big hole in the wall and so brought to light a trunk which had been buried deep in the wall. The trunk was opened and found to contain a skeleton—the skeleton of the innkeeper who, everyone thought, had been in America 15 years.

Mme. Huchez was summoned from Grenoble to give what information she could to the police. Apparently unconcerned, she appeared at Bayeux and, after a quite excellent lunch, went to the Juge d'Instruction. First of all she told him that her husband must have been killed by two stable lads, who had been dead and buried these 10 years. Under the pressure of the Juge d'Instruction she admitted that this account was invented, and declared that a M. Mommy, with whom the Juge confronted her, knew all about the skeleton in the trunk. M. Mommy, frankly admitted that 15 years ago he had helped Mme. Huchez to bury the heavy trunk, which, she told him, contained linen and other goods that she hoped to conceal from the bailiffs in possession. After this relation, Mme. Huchez told the Juge that one night, after a more than usually violent quarrel with her husband, she had seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. She had hidden the corpse in the trunk and had then thought out the scheme of her husband going to America and selling up the inn.

Murder had come out, but it had come out too late, for under Article 637 of the French Criminal Code Mme. Huchez is protected by the prescription that forbids trials 10 years have elapsed since the commission of her crime. Wearing a thick widow's veil for which she had sent during the proceedings, Mme. Huchez walked out of Court and quietly took train back to her lodging house at Grenoble.

The case has concluded in the district court in which Mr. B. Hancamp, formerly manager in Singapore of the Internationale Credit-Handels-Vereeniging, Rotterdam, was charged with obtaining from an enemy country articles of merchandise in the alternative with importing into the Colony on March 25, last year 594 cases of window glasses, originating from Charleroi (Belgian territory) while it was under hostile occupation. He was found guilty and was fined \$1,000 and the glass worth over \$5,000 was ordered to be confiscated. Notice of appeal was given.

In reply, Mr. Jenkin said the point that prisoner did not ask for more time or for legal assistance could not be pressed far in this Colony. It could not be expected that a Chinese, who was not even a native of Hong Kong, would readily make such a request. He would not know that he was entitled to either. If it was impossible to state the offence in the notice, the section still required it to be stated that the pending deposition referred to an indictable offence. So long as the facts were the same, the particular offence need not be stated.

From the authorities and practice at home he held the Magistrate's caption to be necessary. Their Lordships reserved decision until the Court adjourned sine die.

SITUATION IN AMERICA.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Our problem is, to create a state of mind on the part of labour which will increase our productive capacity. Shortened hours of work and studied inefficiency will not assist us in that direction. The South American Republics would appear to be our most promising fields for foreign trade expansion. But neither the Orient nor South Africa should be neglected.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

As deplorable as it is, the situation of the railroads is directly traceable to their seizure by the government and to the management of the government after the seizure. The cowardly surrender of the government and congress to Gompertz, in the passage of the Adamson Act, was a link in the chain which has spelled inefficiency. Borehead neglect of roads and rolling stock under government management, added to the burdens which the owners of the roads were compelled to assume when they again came into their own. Not in this generation will the morale of the railroad employees be restored. It is possible that when the financial debacle, which the entire country, including labour, is now indulging in, has run its course, and passed into the things that were, but no longer exist, there may be some improvement in the railroad situation. In the meantime, the public must expect higher freight rates, decreased efficiency, freight congestion, and all the other ills it is now suffering from.

At 5 o'clock in the future, this country will have a strike of railroad employees which will have to be fought to a finish. The public will win, in such a contest, as it always wins in contests of this kind, when the government does not side with the strikers and grant them all of their demands, with something thrown in for good measure. The prosperity of the nation, its very life and existence, depend upon the economical operation of the railroads. These roads are going to be run, and run economically, by present employees if they will play fairly—and without their assistance, if they will not do so.

CROP PROSPECTS.

All reports indicate that former estimates of the government as to the wheat crop in America in 1920 will be sustained. There will probably be 250,000,000 bushels to spare for export. Other crops are in equally good condition. There now promises to be an increased yield of barley, oats and rye. It is too early to estimate the corn crop, but the acreage is large. Europe is already a large buyer of American rye, and it is possible that she will have to buy still larger amounts of rye, and also of oats and corn, to make up any deficiency in grains which the United States cannot furnish her.

Local crop conditions are encouraging. In many sections, harvesting has been retarded by a lack of farm labour. In the deciduous fruit growing districts, the peach, prune and apricot crop is short. Cherries in the Beaumont country had a fairly good crop. Apples promise a heavy yield. The hay and grain crop has been better than usual, with the highest prices therefore which have prevailed during this generation. The beet crop will be above the average and prices for the produce high. Berries and melons have yielded well. The total yield of the crops of the Imperial Valley, for 1920, is estimated at upwards of \$75,000,000.00. The cotton crop of the state promises a full yield. Taken all in all, the gross output of agricultural products in the state will probably exceed those of any year in her history.

CONCLUSIONS.

Tight money conditions, with a slowing up of business, must be expected during the summer months. The presidential campaign will unsettle business. The country will hesitate until the result is determined.

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all ships flying the call flag "ZED."

